

NOTES OF THE NORTHWEST.

A saw mill of 10,000 feet daily capacity will soon be erected on the Lower Siuslaw, Oregon.

A new town, called "Pasco," has been laid out by the Northern Pacific three miles from Ainsworth, at the point where the Cascades Division leaves the main line.

A new industry is about to be inaugurated in British Columbia—the manufacture of powder and other explosives. A representative of the Hamilton Powder Company, of Montreal, has selected a location on Vancouver Island, where works costing \$150,000 will soon be erected.

In 1883 Wyoming sent 148,612 beef cattle to market, chiefly over the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1884 this number was increased to 174,824, of which the Union Pacific carried 114,000 and the Northern Pacific 60,824. At \$30 a head, these represent an export value of \$5,125,920.

Statistics kept in the Land Office of the Northern Pacific show that 13,263 intending settlers came over that company's line into Washington and Oregon in 1884. It is estimated that the arrivals by steamer and "prairie schooner" were about equal to those by rail. These figures indicate that this class of the population of Oregon and Washington was increased about 25,000 during the past year.

In the Ten-Mile District, near Helena, Montana, a company of Minnesota capitalists have bonded twenty-two quartz locations and paid a forfeit of \$13,500. There seems to be little doubt that the mines will be thoroughly developed and the purchase completed. In that event a branch road will be constructed to the district from Helena. A new fifty-ton concentrator will soon be completed and in operation in the district.

An agreement has been signed between the Provincial Government of British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by which the road will be extended to Coal Harbor and English Bay, which will be its actual terminus on the Pacific. Arrangements have also been made with the Dominion Government to have terminal works erected at Coal Harbor instead of Port Moody. This settles the vexed terminal question. It is proposed to name the town on Coal Harbor "Vancouver," but this is objected to for the obvious reason that the adjacent island bears the same name. Some other title will probably be selected for the future city.

Developments continue to be made in the matter of the attempt by Colorado cattle kings to secure a lease of a portion of the Crow Reservation. The proposed annual rental was one cent and three mills per acre for 3,968,000 acres, or \$51,584. It is estimated that the land is capable of sustaining nearly 400,000 head of cattle. Put the selling value at \$30 per head, the net percentage of gain, at 20 per cent., a very moderate estimate on the capital invested, and it would amount to about \$2,000,000 a year. For the part taken in this nefarious transaction, Armstrong, the Crow Indian Agent, has had charges preferred against him, and will probably be removed.

During the year 1884 Montana shipped to market 1,248,038 pounds of wool, 863,213 hides, pelts and furs, 20,000 sheep, 200 horses, 85,300 cattle and 3,040 dressed beef. With but slight exception this was handled by the Northern Pacific, about one-tenth of the cattle going by the Central Pacific, and one-half the wool and one-fifth the hides by the Missouri River. The dressed beef was all forwarded from the slaughter house of Marquis de Mores, the only one in the Territory. This business has been so successful that the Marquis is preparing for a

great extension of it the coming season. The increase in cattle shipments over 1883 was 180 per cent., and this rate is expected to be maintained in 1885.

A statement has been compiled from the County Assessors' reports, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, showing the number and value of live stock in Montana. It is a well known fact that the assessments invariably underestimate, and it is safe to say that the actual number of stock is at least one-third greater than shown in these totals. The valuation per head is very near the market value on the farms and ranges. The statement shows the following totals:

Name.	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	106,830	\$3,490,073
Mules and ponies.....	2,797	150,735
Milk cows.....	22,107	1,700,878
All other cattle.....	264,557	24,450,795
Sheep.....	624,500	1,560,800
Swine.....	11,000	361,525
Total.....	1,030,891	\$20,045,119

The attention of those who imagine that Washington Territory is a frontier wilderness is called to the following school statistics, taken from the report of the Superintendent of Education for 1884: Amount paid for teachers' wages, \$152,016; amount for school furniture, rent, school house sites, buildings, etc., \$127,417; total amount for school purposes, \$279,433. Estimated value of school houses and grounds, \$382,703; school furniture, \$38,057; school apparatus, \$3,387; average salary paid male teachers, per month, \$48; average salary paid female teachers, per month, \$38. Number of children enrolled, 24,007; children not attending school, 7,808; teachers employed, 850; holding first grade certificates, 194; second grade certificates, 335; average number of months school was taught, 4½; institutes held, 11; school houses built, 95; school districts, 795; graded schools, 22.

The large saw mills of Washington Territory are not confined to Puget Sound. The Hoquiam Mill, on the Chehalis, a few miles from Gray's Harbor, recently cut 1,500,000 feet in one week's run. The lumbering business has revived, and the mills are being crowded to their full capacity. Other mills on the Chehalis are giving that region quite a reputation in lumbering circles. The recent sale of 7,200 acres of timber land to an Eastern lumbering firm for \$60,000, will probably lead to the building of another large mill near Gray's Harbor. All the indications point to great activity in the lumbering industry on Puget Sound in the near future. The Blakeley Mill has received foreign orders for 15,000,000 feet and the Tacoma Mill 10,000,000. It is estimated that less than 60,000,000 feet of logs are in the water, and as the above orders will consume nearly half that amount, logging will soon be commenced with great activity. This revival of one of our leading industries will do much to relieve the financial stringency.

The Victoria Times says that Mr. C. S. Torkelson is agent for a syndicate of English capitalists who will shortly construct extensive iron works in Washington Territory. The company is composed of leading iron manufacturers in various parts of England, and a large amount of money has been subscribed to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Davis, an expert from England, has visited the iron mines in the Skagit country several times, and reports the ore as being very fine. Mr. Davis also thinks the iron ore from Texada Island good to mix with that from the Skagit mines. The experts sent out from England report that iron near the Sound can be manufactured at the rate of \$8.25 per ton and sold at \$12, giving them a good profit. It is not definitely known yet where the smelting furnaces of the company will be located. Some people are of the opinion that the most available